









## Round the Soviet Union

● A SEMINAR FOR SOVIET AND FOREIGN SURGEONS JUST ENDED AT THE KAUNAS CARDIOLOGICAL CENTRE IN LITHUANIA. Achievements in the heart pace-makers area and ways to improve their efficiency were discussed. Attention was paid to advanced techniques and the latest instruments. Theoretical studies were supplemented by surgical work. There also was a show of the latest medical equipment, instruments and tools, and a new generation of Soviet-made pace-makers.

● PARTICIPANTS IN THE ANNUAL BOLDINO RECITALS HAVE MET IN THE OLD PUSHKIN PARK WITH ITS FESTIVE AUTUMN FOLIAGE. The recitals are dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the Russian poet's "second Boldino autumn", a term which literary historians have reserved for the seven autumn weeks which Pushkin spent in his family's village in 1833. Over this short period, the poet completed his historical fantasia on Pugachev and his poem, "The Bronze Horseman", wrote "The Tale of the Fisherman and the Golden Fish", "The Tale of the Dead Princess and Seven Champions", and the famous poem, "Autumn".

● IN THE MOLDAVIAN CAPITAL KISHINEV, AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM HAS BEEN HELD ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL LANGUAGES, THE GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY, AND THE MUTUAL SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ENRICHMENT OF THE PEOPLES IN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. Apart from Soviet specialists, the forum has been attended by linguists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

● A HYPOTHESIS PUT FORWARD BY SOVIET SCIENTISTS THAT THE FUTURE OF THE OIL INDUSTRY IN KAZAKHSTAN, A CONSTITUENT REPUBLIC IN THE EASTERN SOVIET UNION, LIES WITH THE DISCOVERY OF SALT PILES, HAS BEEN CONVINCENTLY CONFIRMED. In the territory of the Aktubinsk Region a discovery has been made of commercial reserves of oil in rock which is found beneath these underground structures made of crystalline salt.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### WHAT SHOULD SCHOOL BE LIKE?

Reform of the school system is now a prominent feature of discussion in all the national papers. In this age of rapid change the school just cannot remain as it is, writes teacher V. Vasilyev in PRAVDA. It is now vital to tailor its functions to the new requirements of life, but exactly which requirements? Some people believe that school, to keep up with the times, should be geared to the latest gains made by the scientific and technological revolutions, which would allegedly make its curriculum far more complex leading to overstrain as the result of too much study. Still I am of the opinion, the author notes, that the school of the 20th century should, as before, serve the needs of the young already faced with the onrush of scientific and technological breakthroughs. There are still people around for whom the transition from primary to general seven-year education was nothing short of a miracle. But this achievement has been superseded by an emphasis on type and quality of the new ten-year general education. It is often hard to predict how our schoolchildren will turn out, whether they will ever need the binomial theorem or Mayakovsky's poetry, the Boyle-Mariotte law or the Periodic Table in their future occupation, what they will be certainly expected to do is to show an innovative approach to things — and this is exactly what we should help them learn to do, the article points out.

### A MILLION VOLUMES IN ONE ROOM

Latest equipment is becoming increasingly vital in this country, notes IZVESTIA in its "The guidelines of scientific and technological progress" column.

## THE 'TSAR' FISH

Since time immemorial in Russia the sturgeon has been called the "tsar" fish owing to its being considered deliciously tasty. It was a staple at princely feasts and even became part of the emblem of several towns.

Few other species were fished as intensively as the sturgeon, which sharply depleted its numbers and some of its species became threatened with extinction. Urgent moves made in the USSR not only helped save the fish but also increase the stocks of the sturgeon proper, the stellate sturgeon and the white sturgeon. Now the Soviet Union accounts for most of the world's sturgeon catch.



Young stellate sturgeon released into the Volga.

A fish-breeding factory in Volgograd on the Lower Volga is active in spawning white sturgeon and stellate sturgeon small fry. The process begins with grown fish being meticulously selected after catch and taken to the factory in special pools.

The fry obtained from their roe are initially kept in "nurseries" and are subsequently transferred to special pools. At a later stage young fish weighing two to three grammes are released into the Volga to strike out on their own.

## Third generation of solar power plants

Soviet power engineers have begun work on the third generation of solar power plants. These stations will use a thermochemical method of converting solar energy into heat, developed in the Soviet Union. According to preliminary estimates, the use of this method will produce a much greater economic effect than solar power plants in which a steam generator is used.

The third generation power plants will generate electricity using the well-known process of producing synthesized gas.

## Gas condensate to be extracted at Urengoi

Gas processing is a new profession which will be added to the traditional list of jobs at the Urengoi gas field in Western Siberia. Workers here have begun work on the construction of the first installation for industrial extraction of gas condensate, whereas hitherto the field produced only gas.

## extracted at Urengoi

The installation is a major factory in the Polar tundra. Obtaining gas from a depth of three kilometres, it will not only dry it, but also separate gas condensate with its subsequent processing at refineries. Four such installations are to be built here during this five-year plan period.

## THE BIG CHU CANAL CONTINUES TO GROW

The Big Chu Canal, which is the biggest artificial water artery in Kirghizia, has been enlarged, with a new 33-kilometre stretch being commissioned between the main water installation and the republic's capital.

This canal, which takes in water from five mountain rivers, will allow the irrigation of nearly twenty thousand hectares of land and an increase of water supplies to over 30 thousand hectares of arable land in collective and state farms.

The Big Chu Canal plays an important role in the development of farming in the republic. With the commissioning of the Western branch of the canal and the Ortolok reservoir on the Chu River, 110 thousand hectares of previously unused land will be sown with crops.

There are more than 30 thousand irrigation canals in Kirghizia and 280 water reservoirs. This has made it possible to extend the area of stably irrigated arable land to one million odd hectares.

## More mineral fertilizers and forage phosphates

The Soviet Union, which is leading the world in the production of fertilizers, with nearly 27 million tonnes produced in 1982, continues to increase the volume of their production and to improve their quality in keeping with the Food Programme.

Last July, the Novosilitsky potassium factory in the Urals commissioned the first stage for the production of 900,000 tonnes of mineral fertilizers a year. The ore used for their production — sylvinite — comes through the mine shaft half a kilometre deep from a rich deposit just below the factory's compound.

By 1990, this country will produce between 30 and 32 million tonnes of mineral fertilizers a year with a 100 per cent nutrient content.

Considerable increases are expected in the production of forage phosphates which, in turn, will increase productivity of dairy and meat farming.

Another three factories are under construction — one in the Moscow region, one near Leningrad, and one in Kazakhstan in the Northern Caucasus, for the production of forage phosphates, each with a production capacity of half a million tonnes of phosphates a year. The raw materials for these industries will come from the rich Kuvorapatite deposit found in the Kola Peninsula in the northwest of the USSR.

The three factories are to be commissioned in 1984.

## FAST CATTLE BREEDING

In Odessa, the commercial manufacture has begun of roomy or climatic laboratories, with artificial climate chambers, which have been designed to speed up the breeding of high-breed cattle and other farm animals.

In its chamber, the room reproduces conditions characteristic of a certain season and/or climatic zone. Its sensors register all the changes which are taking place in the animals and then transmit this information to the control panel. This reduces the time which scientists and specialists need to select and breed animals for milk and meat herds and to determine the optimum conditions for their maintenance.

Most of the small Siberian rivers are shallow, and a tug carrying cargo along these rivers will inevitably break its screw. That is why specialists from the Siberian shipping river company have opted in favour of paddle wheel, which can provide for a much shallower draught of the tug.

The powerful paddle tug draws only one metre which is a huge advantage and being highly manoeuvrable, it can easily pull barges over places where its predecessors could not.

## YOUNG DOCTOR'S SCHOOL IN TAJIKISTAN

The modern world contains many different kinds of jobs and positions and it is hard even for a competent to select, out of this "ocean", the one that suits one particular person. However, this effort at selection has to be made by every school-leaver. This selection has to be made by every school-leaver. This selection has to be made by every school-leaver. This selection has to be made by every school-leaver.

Medicine is not a profession in which one can make a mistake in choice. Therefore, the main aim of the School of the Young Doctor is to provide professional guidance for senior school children interested in a career in medicine. The programme of the classes includes not only lectures by institute professors but also visits to the college's education department, but also visits to the college's education department, but also visits to the college's education department.

## STEAMER IN THE 'RETRO' STYLE

The Zhaitai shipbuilders in the Yakut Autonomous Republic in Siberia have launched a powerful river paddle tug, writes SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. On both sides, the ship has paddle wheels, each four metres in diameter. This makes the vessel by eight metres, while its total length is more than forty metres. Although the ship looks awkward from the outside, it can turn about very sharply by turning the wheels in different directions. Its speed is more than 17 kilometres an hour, and in its thrust it is a perfect match for the traditional screw-propelled tug.

What prompted the idea behind the manufacture of the ship?

## Places to visit

## The Bakhrushin Museum



A theatrical museum — the first in Russia — was opened way back in 1894 by Alexei Bakhrushin, a member of the town council. He collected simply everything that concerned the Russian theatre: programmes of performances, playbills, ballerinas' shoes and scripts of plays. A carpenter's bench is one of most unusual exhibits. It seems that Russian playwright Ostrovsky was a rather gifted woodworker.

The museum has "actors' corners" with collections of material about the most celebrated actors as well as exhibits devoted to producers. Material on folk, or peasant theatre, has a prominent place at the Bakhrushin Theatrical Museum.



Comm. House portrait of Fyodor Chaliapin as Philip II in Verdi's "Don Carlos", 1917. ● A collection of ballet shoes.

## BIRCH MIRACLE

A local handicrafts factory in Kirov has received an order to manufacture a "secret", a birch bark, which the Tver Region has been famous for since the 17th century. Local craftsmen have successfully developed the traditions of folk arts engaged in a rare craft — birch bark. It is used in the manufacture of a birch bark, which the Tver Region has been famous for since the 17th century. Local craftsmen have successfully developed the traditions of folk arts engaged in a rare craft — birch bark.

On becoming an experienced craftsman, he then fascinated his brothers and neighbours in his native village of Lopatovskaya with the craft.

Vasily Ziobin is busy making his very beautiful carvings with their "in-built secrets". Many dozens of his boxes have been sent to France, Norway, the USA, Belgium and Lebanon.

## TRACES IN A CAVE

The traces of an event which took place nearly 1,000 years ago were discovered by young ethnographers in the suburbs of Bakhchisarai in the Crimea. They found the heraldic emblem of the Great Kievian princes, hitherto not found in the Crimea.

The trident cut on the wall corresponds to the "signs" of Vladimir Svyatoslavovich, the wife of the victor. New rulers tried to destroy everything that reminded them of the valour and strength of the Rus people. As can be seen, they also tried to cut down the "symbol" in the cave but it did not give way.

## CMEA additions to the genetic pool

Under the long-term task-oriented programme for cooperation in agriculture and food industries, the socialist CMEA member-countries are carrying out international tests to check on the types and hybrids of 27 high-yielding crops and seven types of fruit. Joining their efforts, selectionists from the CMEA countries have evolved types and hybrids of grain crops which produce stable yields of seven to eight tonnes and even more per hectare.

In this country the crops produced by selectionists from the other CMEA countries are allotted one-fifth of all the land under maize, and a considerable share of the land under other crops. This gives the Soviet Union an additional two million tonnes of grain every year. At the same time, the countries of the CMEA community take advantage of more than 70 high-yielding types and hybrids of winter wheat, maize, sunflower, rice and other crops selected in the Soviet Union.

At the same time, joint efforts are under way to raise efficiency in animal husbandry on the basis of using the genetic potential of the best breeds of cattle and poultry.

Over the past decade, the Soviet Union purchased from its CMEA partners nearly 12 thousand heads of high-breed cattle, 2.5 thousand sows and more than 19 thousand sheep, having, in its turn, supplied these countries with considerable numbers of its own high-breed animals.

## VIEWPOINT

## NEW ACADEMIC YEAR IN SOVIET COLLEGES

Andrei LOSKUTOV

Last summer, nearly three million young people applied to gain studentships at 892 Soviet institutes and universities, but after competing in entrance exams only one out of four applicants proved successful. In this country, the number of students depends on the overall need for specialists and not on the number of graduates the institutes can produce. This year, the student intake at institutes and universities is more than 640 thousand people, or ten to twelve per cent more than the economy actually requires for 1987 when most of this year's new students will have received their qualifications. This surplus of 10 to 12 per cent is allowed for to set off natural losses.

Some students will decide to drop out because of a mistaken choice in their future career, others will take up correspondence courses, etc.

There are some limitations on the applicants for student places at institutes and universities. One of these is the age limit of 17. However, very talented young boys and girls can be excepted from this rule. This year, brothers Aik and Vau Arutyunyan, 12 and 13 respectively, from the Caucasian Republic of Armenia, have become students after completing their course of studies at school as external pupils.

According to the information obtained by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the most popular departments of education last summer were in the humanities. After the triumph of the sciences in the mid-sixties, the interest in the arts among young people has been gradually growing. According to the Ministry's experts, this tendency will continue over the next few years. As in the other developed countries, higher education in the USSR is becoming more and more expensive. In the United States, for instance, tuition fees in the present academic year are to rise by an average of ten per cent. This growing expense is an objective process, as colleges and universities are acquiring new teaching machines and aids. Whereas in the recent past, the education of one student in this country used to cost 1,000 roubles, today, it costs 1,200 roubles. Unlike other countries such as the United States, this does not affect either the students' or their families' budget, as all education beginning from the primary school and all the way through to institute or university is free of charge. That is why more than half of the new institute enrolments this year come from workers' and farmers' families. In some industrial and agrarian areas this figure is as high as 70 per cent, an example being the towns of Kostroma, a regional capital in the north of the USSR. In the big cities like Moscow and Leningrad where there are many office workers, this figure is down to 20-30 per cent.

This year, Soviet institutes and universities will have an intake of 70 thousand foreign students. Of these forty thousand come from one hundred developing countries. They will be taught 240 professions out of a total of 450 available in the Soviet institutes and universities. They are engaged at 300 institutes and universities in 45 Soviet cities. The underlying principle of their education is that they receive their education in this country and are employed in their own.

## WOOD IN RUS



An exposition headed "The Development of Traditional Folk Crafts in the Country" is being presented at the Exhibition of Economic Achievements of the USSR. Extensive formation in this country has been distributed since ancient times to the villages of the widespread artisanship in working with wood. The exposition features jewellery boxes, masks, turned wooden articles, engravings, carvings and other works shown in the photos. Articles with Khokhloma painting, are most interesting. The Khokhloma art started over 300 years ago, being one of the most vivid phenomena of Russian folk art. Modern rural masters have introduced many new innovations into the Khokhloma craft. Text and photos by Gennady DUBINOVSKY.



# ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## NIKITA MIKHALKOV



When we saw that charming and very spontaneous boy from the extremely popular film, "Walk Around Moscow", we could never have guessed that Nikita Mikhalkov, the actor who was playing that boy and who is like him in so many ways, would in some fifteen years become a leading Soviet film director and that each of his films would create quite a stir winning all sorts of awards at national and international film festivals. Nor could we have known that, despite his youth, he would soon acquire fame as an extremely professional film director, and that thanks to his youth and talent, he would be regarded as a most unpredictable director in that each of his films is quite unlike its predecessor.

Today, with seven feature films behind him, Nikita Mikhalkov has proved that he can truly master any genre and that he has a perfect awareness of the times in which his films are set. It is possible to see from a list of his films that no subject or period deters his expression.

They include the classical Western, "No Stranger Among Aliens, Allen Among One's Own People", an exquisite stylization, "The Slave of Love", a psychological drama, "Five Evenings", a tragicomedy, "Kith and Kin", and, finally, two brilliant screen versions of classics — "An Unfinished Piece for the Player Piano" after Chekhov and "Several Days in the Life of I. I. Oblomov" after Goncharov.

In fact Nikita has inherited his artistic qualities and talent from his father, Sergei Mikhalkov, Number One poet for children in this country, from his mother, Natalya Konchalovskaya, a well-known poetess and translator of poetry, and from his grandfather, Pyotr Konchalovsky, a major Soviet artist. However, any heritage including talent is spent and lost very quickly if the "heir" does nothing himself to enrich his "wealth". Nikita Mikhalkov possesses rare discipline and even passion for his job to which he abandons himself completely. In the complex organism known as "the filming crew" he is the recognized leader not only because of his position as director. He is a natural leader because he is not afraid to assume responsibility, because he can get along with people by creating an atmosphere of care and interest, an attitude more akin to the theatre and remote from the nervous and fussy atmosphere in the cinema.

Even though much of Nikita Mikhalkov's time is taken up as a film director, he has not forgotten his first cinema profession as an actor. A short while ago we saw him playing one of the main roles in the film, "Station for Two", where he colourfully portrayed a modern scoundrel who is convinced that he is the master of life.

Mikhalkov's latest work was shown at the out-of-contest showing during the 13th Moscow International Film Festival and will soon be released. The film is called "Without Witnesses" and yet audiences will have the opportunity to witness a tense and very dramatic psychological duel between two people who used to be very close but become incredibly alien to each other.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

## ANCIENT ARMENIAN MANUSCRIPTS PUBLISHED

The scholars at Matenadaran, the famous depository of ancient manuscripts in the Armenian capital Yerevan, have started to publish a series of popular science books in Armenian, Russian and English. It is being published on the basis of 15 thousand unique literary monuments in Armenian, Ancient Greek, Old Slavic, Arabic, Persian and other languages. The first book will be devoted to ancient medicine.

The depository was set up in 1920 on the basis of the Echmiadzin Monastery collection. Now they have over 115 thousand manuscripts and ancient documents, the earliest dating from the 5th century. This is the world's largest collection of its kind containing many valuable sources not only for Armenia but also for surrounding countries and their peoples.

A considerable part of the works was translated into Ancient Armenian in the fifth century by a group of translators headed by Mesrop Mashtots, the creator of the Armenian alphabet. A monument to Mashtots stands in front of the book storage building which is also a museum. They translated works by Aristotle and Plato. It is noteworthy that Euclid's geometry was translated into Armenian before it was translated into Latin, straight from the Greek original.

Over the past 40 years the Matenadaran researchers have published over 100 books and 12 volumes of research material.

## The Hermitage Theatre

The Hermitage Theatre, a masterpiece of world architecture designed by famous Quaraghi, will mark its bicentenary freshly restored. It was decided to restore the building which forms part of the famous Leningrad museum.

As far back as the 18th century plays with the participation of Russian and French actors were staged there and sometimes amateur performances were given. In recent years the old theatre was more often used as a lecture-hall. During restoration the appearance of the theatre will be carefully preserved but the equipment will improve considerably.

I am sure that the revival of the Hermitage Theatre will add new vigour to the cultural life of Leningrad, all the more so as the interior of this miniature hall corresponds very well to the present leaning towards small stages with their special, intimate atmosphere, says Academician Boris Piotrovsky, Director of the State Hermitage Museum, a person who has devoted his entire scientific and creative work to one of the leading art treasures of the world.

An exhibition of works of art selected to compete for the 1963 USSR State Prize has opened at the Central Artists Club, 14/16 Krymskaya Embankment in Moscow. We print two of the works: Pyotr Ossovsky, "Red Square, Manoeuvring", "The Promenade in the Park".

(Niko Piromanashvili is a self-taught Georgian artist of the early 20th century.)



## 'SOLEMN RECORD'

The history of the beginning of the Russo-Georgian union has formed the basis of a new serial "Solemn Record" recently completed at Gruzafilm Studios by the film director G. Lomidze.

This epic film covers a period from the second half of the 16th century, when Georgian king, Alexander the Second, began looking for links with Russia, and culminates with the Treaty of Georgievsk—first official document on the Russo-Georgian union.

The "Solemn Record" will be on general release on the occasion of the jubilee celebration mark the bicentenary of the historic Treaty of Georgia.

## NEW SEASON AT MOSCOW MUSICAL THEATRE

According to tradition, the Moscow Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre has opened its 65th season in Moscow with "Eugene Onegin" by Pyotr Tchaikovsky. Staged by the theatre's founder Konstantin Stanislavsky, this opera has been in the repertoire of the theatre for sixty years.

The first premiere of this new season will be "La battaglia di Legnano", a little-known opera by Verdi which has been staged by the theatre's chief artistic director Ioakim Shroyev. Choreographer Genrikh Mayorov will stage the ballet, "The Crimson Sails" by composer Vladimir Yurovsky. It is based on the novel by Alexander Grit. Two one-act ballets, "The Egyptian Nights" and the

biel document on the Russo-Georgian union. The serial is a joint production of the Gruzafilm Studios and the Moscow Musical Theatre. The serial is a joint production of the Gruzafilm Studios and the Moscow Musical Theatre. The serial is a joint production of the Gruzafilm Studios and the Moscow Musical Theatre.

The Musical Theatre will also tour abroad. At the start of the season a large group of ballet dancers will be taking part in the annual festival arranged by "Unita" in newspaper of the Italian Communist Party.

In October, the theatre's first company will go to Belgium and Holland where they will dance "Swan Lake" by Tchaikovsky and "Mlada" by Rimsky-Korsakov.

Photo by Mikhail Shteyn

## A gift to the Motherland

A new painting — the copy from Van Dyck's portrait "Lord Warton" by Eduard Mamut — was added to the collection of the state picture gallery of Soviet Armenia. The painting was presented to Armenia by K. Anoyan, an American artist of Armenian origin from Los Angeles. He had bought it from an antique dealer in the fifties.

Many valuable works of art, paintings, ancient manuscripts and antiques were received from our compatriots over the past ten years, said V. Amasapyan, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Contacts With Armenians in Diaspora.



This is a scene from a production by the Moscow Chamber Music Theatre, "The End of Casanova". It is a comedy in three acts by the Russian composer Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky. The production is the work of the Russian Soviet people's artist, Tatyana Yurovskaya.

## WHAT'S ON!

September 27-30

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 27, 30—Verdi, "Aida" (opera); 28—Glebbov, "The Little Prince" (ballet). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). Guest performances by the Navi Opera and Ballet Theatre from Uzbekistan: 28—Gounod, "Faust" (opera); 29—Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet); 27, 30—Melikov, "A Poem of Two Hearts" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 28—Zhukovskaya, "Moscow Behind Us" (opera); 29—Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet); 30—Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 27—Zhurbin, "Peneope"; 28—Kalmann, "The Gypsy Prince"; 30—Kalmann, "Evening Violator".

### FILMS

At the Deadline (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

### EXHIBITIONS

The All-Union Museum of Decorative and Applied Art (3 Dolskaya St). 28—Zhukovskaya, "Moscow Behind Us" (opera); 29—Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet); 30—Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera).

Exhibition Hall, House of the Union (85 Vozdvizhenka St). 28—Zhukovskaya, "Moscow Behind Us" (opera); 29—Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet); 30—Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera).

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# BUSINESS

## Trade—synonym of peace

Correspondent Mikhail Yeliseyev appealed to prominent Japanese business representatives to say a few words about their opinion of the USSR as a trading partner. Below are their replies.

Sigoru MATSUDA, President of the Kyushu Trading Company, a member of the Committee for Japan-USSR business cooperation, attached to the Japanese Association of Economic Organizations.

I believe that the further trading and stability of the Japanese economy are unthinkable without the prosperity of all countries, especially the socialist countries, led by the USSR which is the most reliable trading partner. I would like to hope that the rapid growth of the Soviet Union's share in Japan's foreign trade will serve as a reliable barometer of peace.

The other day it was announced that an intergovernmental trade conference will be held this autumn in Moscow. We hope it will be a success.

Most Russian, the largest trading company in Japan, stated that its reply be regarded as an official company statement.

What distinguishes the Soviet Union as a trading partner? Fully impartiality. All are united with equal opportunity to gain the most favourable commercial conditions. It means that you must make greater efforts than your rivals. The Soviet Union is always absolutely in choosing a foreign trade partner, it firmly abides by the

principle of commercial democracy.

Secondly, reliability. After the conclusion of a contract the USSR firmly carries out all the conditions that makes it a very reliable partner. Moreover, the Soviet Union, as everybody knows, is the most reliable partner in the world as far as payments are concerned.

Thirdly, a worthwhile future. The Soviet economy as a whole, having in mind the long-term perspective, develops reliably and we have no doubts of its future.

Tadashi SAITO, president of Iskra Industry Co. Ltd.

The USSR has been our main reliable foreign trading partner for 23 years now. We deal in medicines, medical equipment and chemical goods. When Japan was paralysed in connection with the rapid spreading of polio among children 23 years ago, our firm began importing from the USSR live vaccine which only the Soviet Union had at that time. This helped quickly to eliminate a very dangerous epidemic and save the lives of millions of children. Many Japanese already at that time could see with their own eyes the high level of Soviet medicine.

Unfortunately, the Japanese political leaders suffer from short-sightedness and are trying today in every way to freeze our cooperation. But we are sure that the feeling of realism shall win and Soviet-Japanese economic contacts will contribute to establishing relations of trust in Asia and throughout the world.

## SHIPS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

About 800 ships for various purposes, such as self-propelled dredgers and floating cranes, passenger ferries, self-propelled barges, ice bucket dredgers have been built for the Soviet Union during 30 years of cooperation between the Czechoslovak and the Soviet shipbuilding companies at the Czech

Lodence shipyards in Prague and at the Slovany Lodence shipyards in Komarno. The partners' business contacts are especially active during the current five-year period. This year Czechoslovakia will supply the USSR with new types of technical ships and dry-cargo vessels, and the USSR will supply Czechoslovakia with more complete on-board equipment.

### CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Sokolovskaya Embankment, at the Moscow Hotel). 27-29—The Russian Dance Ensemble, from Canada. 30—The Russian Dance Ensemble.

Leningrad Cinema and Concert Hall (14 Prospekt Vernadsky). 27-29—Performances by the Sverdlov Theatre from Warsaw.

### SPORTS

Ice Hockey. 28—Central Army Club vs. Vostok Khimik. 8.45 p.m.

Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (10 Tolbukhina St). 29—Moscow Krylya Sovetov vs. Leningrad Army Club. 6.45 p.m.

Central Army Club is 28-time national champion, Kry-

lya Sovetov have won gold medals twice, while Army Club and Khimik are bronze medal holders.

FIELD HOCKEY. Young Pioneers Stadium (31 Leningradsky Prospekt). 30—USSR men's championship, Moscow Pill vs. Simgait Instahatchy. 5 p.m.

RACING. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St). 28 and 30—Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

### WEATHER

September 27-30. Mainly cloudy with rain at times. W wind. 7-12 mps. On September 28-29, occasional gusts up to 15-17 mps. Temperatures will range from 4-8°C at night to 11-16°C during the day.

### TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter. To begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 223-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

## What price a good horse?

The traditional international autumn auction of thoroughbred and racing horses was held at the Moscow stud.

This time the auction offered racers bred at studs and pedigree farms of the North Caucasus, Uzbekistan, the Baltic republics, and Azerbaijan. Together with traditional buyers from West Germany, Italy, Holland, Sweden, West Berlin, and Finland, the representatives of the United Arab Emirates attended for the first time.

The most expensive horse at the auction was Abshalon, bred in Qatar, he was bought for 20,500 dollars. Dozens of selected horses reared at Soviet studs found new masters and will travel to various countries.

A profitable deal was done with a group of American merchants who received the right to use the Arab stallion Mentes for 15 years. Mentes comes from the Moscow stud and is a pedigree bay. Their first payment for this fine horse was 1,200,000 dollars.

## Contacts and contracts

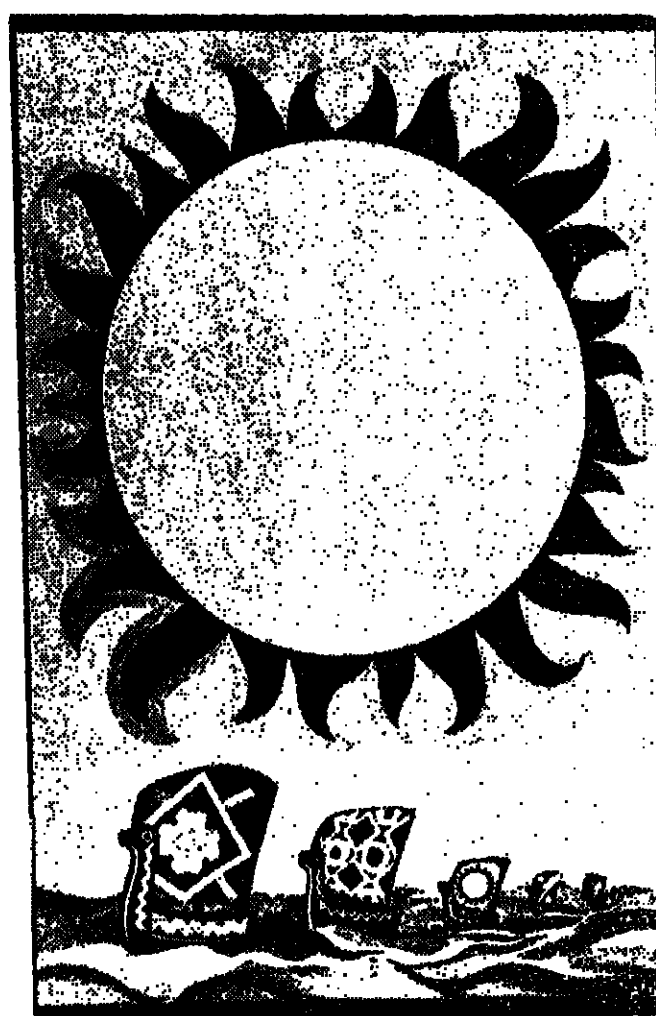
© The tasks involved in the designing and production of new medical instruments were examined at the meeting which took place between specialists from the CMEA countries and Yugoslavia in the Tatar capital Kazan. They summed up the results of the recent years of cooperation in the manufacture of medical instruments, and approved a programme for scientific and technical cooperation for the period up until the year 1990.

© The CMEA is planning considerable increases in its container cargo haulage between countries. There will be a twofold increase — from 7 to 14 — in the number of permanently operating lines and the number of large container handling points in marine and river ports, and at rail and motor ports will increase from 164 to 245. The total number of the big international containers used within the CMEA is to increase from 165 to 310 thousand.

## USSR-SPANISH COMMISSION ON TRADE MEETS IN MADRID

In Madrid, deliberations of the standing Soviet-Spanish commission on verification of the course of implementation of the trade agreement between the two countries have ended. The session examined prospects for Soviet-Spanish trade and economic relations. The session was chaired by Luis Valasco, Spanish State Secretary for Foreign Trade. The Soviet delegation was led by A. N. Masludov, USSR Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade.

A protocol was signed in which it is noted with satisfaction that over the past few years, the volume of mutual trade has increased, and that the range of goods exchanged has been broadened. Discussions were held on the development of the further development of trade links between the two countries.



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## SOVIET BOOKS AT THE ALGERIAN FAIR

The 2nd Algerian International book fair is being held this year soon after the completion of the Moscow fair.

The works of V. I. Lenin; of Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and books on Soviet foreign and domestic policies will stand out prominently in the Soviet exposition in Algeria.

Participants and visitors of the fair will become acquainted with numerous belles-lettres, socio-economic literature and scientific-technical publications. There will be about 600 titles on display. Among them, for example, is the 20-volume series "Countries and Peoples", which also contains sections on the Arab East, a collection of articles on inter-African relations, published in the USSR and edited by Anatoly Gromyko, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and "Discovery of Siberia", a study by Academician Alexei Okladnikov. Multinational Soviet fiction and poetry is represented by such books as "The Coming Century" by Georgi Markov; "Story About Tuna" by Muzoz Bahlut; "Take Care of Mother" by Rami Gamzatov, and other works. The exposition also includes textbooks for colleges and schools.